

## TID

- TICKLE**, *adj.* [I know not whence to deduce the sense of this word.] Tottering; unfixed; unstable; easily overthrown.  
When the last O'Neal began to stand upon some tickle terms, this fellow, called baron of Dunganon, was set up to beard him. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
Thy head stands so tickle on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, may sigh it off. *Shakespeare.*  
The state of Normandy  
Stands on a tickle point, now they are gone. *Shakespeare.*
- TICKLISH**, *adj.* [from tickle.]  
1. Sensible to titillation; easily tickled.  
The palm of the hand, though it hath as thin a skin as the other parts, yet is not ticklish, because it is accustomed to be touched. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 766.*  
2. Tottering; uncertain; unfixed.  
Ireland was a ticklish and unsettled state, more easy to receive distempers and mutations than England was. *Bacon.*  
Did it stand upon so ticklish and tottering a foundation as some mens fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder should it frequently vary. *Woodward's Nat. Hist. p. i.*  
3. Difficult; nice.  
How shall our author hope a gentle fate,  
Who dares most impudently not translate;  
It had been civil in these ticklish times,  
To fetch his fools and knaves from foreign climes. *Swift.*  
**TICKLISHNESS**, *n. f.* [from ticklish.] The state of being ticklish.
- TICKTACK**, *n. f.* [*trick-tac*, Fr.] A game at tables. *Bailey.*  
**TID**, *adj.* [*tyden*, Saxon.] Tender; soft; nice.  
To **TIDDLE**, *v. a.* [from *tid*.] To use tenderly; to fondle.  
To **TIDDER**, *v. n.* [*tyds*, Saxon; *tyjd*, Dutch and Islandick.]  
1. Time; season; while.  
There they alight in hope themselves to hide  
From the fierce heat, and rest their weary limbs a tide. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
They two forth passing,  
Received those two fair brides, their love's delight,  
Which, at the appointed tide,  
Each one did make his bride. *Spenser.*  
What hath this day deferr'd,  
That it in golden letter should be set,  
Among the high tides in the calendar. *Shakespeare, K. John.*  
At New-year's tide following the king chose him master of the horse. *Wotton.*  
2. Alternate ebb and flow of the sea.  
That motion of the water called *tides* is a rising and falling of the sea: the cause of this is the attraction of the Moon, whereby the part of the water in the great ocean which is nearest the Moon, being most strongly attracted, is raised higher than the rest; and the part opposite to it being least attracted, is also higher than the rest; and these two opposite rises of the surface of the water in the great ocean following the motion of the Moon from East to West, and striking against the large coasts of the continents, from thence rebounds back again, and so makes floods and ebbs in narrow seas and rivers. *Locke.*  
3. Flood.  
As in the tides of people once up there want not stirring winds to make them more rough, so this people did light upon two ringleaders. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
4. Stream; course.  
Thou art the ruins of the noblest man,  
That ever lived in the tide of times. *Shakespeare.*  
The rapid currents drive  
Towards the retreating sea their furious tide. *Milton.*  
But let not all the gold which Tagus hides,  
And pays the sea in tributary tides,  
Be bribe sufficient to corrupt thy breast,  
Or violate with dreams thy peaceful rest. *Dryden.*  
Continual tide  
Flows from th' exhilarating fount. *Philips.*  
To **TIDE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To drive with the stream.  
Their images, the relics of the wreck,  
Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back  
By the wild waves, and rudely thrown ashore. *Dryden.*  
To **TIDE**, *v. n.* To pour a flood; to be agitated by the tide.  
When, from his dirt, the foe still backward shrunk,  
Wading within the Ouse, he dealt his blows. *Philips.*  
And sent them, rolling, to the *tiding* Humber.  
**TIDEGATE**, *n. f.* [*tide and gate*.] A gate through which the tide passes into a basin. *Bailey.*  
**TIDEMAN**, *n. f.* [*tide and man*.] A tidewater or custom-house officer, who watches on board of merchant ships till the duty of goods be paid and the ships unloaded. *Bailey.*  
**TIDEWAITER**, *n. f.* [*tide and wait*.] An officer who watches the landing of goods at the customhouse.  
Employments will be in the hands of Englishmen; nothing left for Irishmen but vicarages and *tidewaiters* places. *Swift.*  
**TIDILY**, *adv.* [from *tidy*.] Neatly; readily.  
**TIDINESS**, *n. f.* [from *tidy*.] Neatness; readiness.

## TIE

- TIDINGS**, *n. f.* [*tidan*, Saxon; to happen, to befall; *tidunda*, Islandick.] News; an account of something that has happened.  
When her eyes lie on the dwarf had set,  
And saw the signs that deadly tidings spake,  
She fell to ground for sorrowful regret. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*  
I shall make my master glad with these tidings. *Shakespeare.*  
They win  
Great numbers of each nation to receive;  
With joy, the tidings brought from heaven. *Milton.*  
Portius, thy looks speak somewhat of importance;  
What tidings dost thou bring? methinks I see  
Unusual gladness sparkling in thy eyes. *Addison.*  
The messenger of these glad tidings, by whom this covenant of mercy was proposed and ratified, was the eternal son of his bosom. *Rogers's Sermon.*
- TYDY**, *adj.* [*tyds*, Islandick.]  
1. Seasonable.  
If weather be faire and *tydy*, thy grain  
Make speedie carriage, for fears of a rain. *Taylor.*  
2. Neat; ready.  
Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,  
Before my eyes will trip the *tydy* lass. *Gay's Poet.*  
3. It seems to be here put by mistake for *antidy*.  
Thou whorson *tydy* Bartholomew boar pig, when wilt thou leave fighting. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*
- TO TIE**, *v. a.* [*tran*, *tygan*, Saxon.]  
1. To bind; to fasten with a knot.  
Tie the kine to the cart, and bring their calves home from them.  
Thousands of men and women, *tied* together in chains, were, by the cruel Turks, enforced to run as fast as their horses. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*  
2. To knit; to complicate.  
We do not *tie* this knot with an intention to puzzle the argument; but the harder it is *tied*, we shall feel the pleasure more sensibly when we come to loose it. *Burton.*  
3. To hold; to fasten.  
In bond of virtuous love together *tied*,  
Together serv'd they, and together died. *Fairfax.*  
The intermediate ideas *tie* the extremes so firmly together, and the probability is so clear, that assent necessarily follows it. *Locke.*  
Certain theorems resolve propositions which depend on them, and are as firmly made out from thence, as if the mind went afresh over every link of the whole chain that *ties* them to first self-evident principles. *Locke.*  
4. To hinder; to obstruct.  
Death that hath ta'n her hence to make me wail,  
Ties up my tongue and will not let me speak. *Shakespeare.*  
Melantius stays,  
You have my promise, and my lady's word  
Refrains my tongue, and *ties* not up my sword. *Wallar.*  
Honour and good-nature may tie up his hands; but as these would be very much strengthened by reason and principle, so without them they are only instincts. *Addison.*  
5. To oblige; to constrain; to refrain; to confine.  
Although they profess they agree with us touching a pre-script form of prayer to be used in the church, they have declared that it shall not be prescribed as a thing whereunto they will *tie* their ministers. *Hobbes, b. v.*  
It is the cowardly terror of his spirit,  
That dares not undertake; he'll not feel wrongs  
Which *tie* him to an answer. *Shakespeare, King Lear.*  
Cannot God make any of the appropriate acts of worship to become due only to himself? cannot he *tie* us to perform them to him. *Stillingfleet.*  
They *tie* themselves so strictly to unity of place, that you never see in any of their plays a scene change in the middle of an act. *Dryden.*  
Not *tied* to rules of policy, you find  
Revenge less sweet than a forgiving mind. *Dryden.*  
No one seems less *tied* up to a form of words. *Locke.*  
The mind should, by several rules, be *tied* down to this, at first, uneasy talk; use will give it facility. *Locke.*  
They have no uneasy expectations of what is to come, but are ever *tied* down to the present moment. *Addison.*  
A healthy man ought not to tie himself up to strict rules, nor to abstain from any sort of food in common use. *Arbutnot.*  
6. It may be observed of *tie*, that it has often the particles *up* and *down* joined to it, which are, for the most part, little more than emphatical.  
**TIE**, *n. f.* [from the verb.]  
1. Knot; fastening.  
2. Bond; obligation.  
The rebels that had shaken off the great yoke of obedience, had likewise cast away the lesser *tie* of respect. *Bacon.*  
No forest, cave, or savage den,  
Holds more pernicious beasts than men;  
Vows, oaths, and contracts, they devise,  
And tell us they are sacred *ties*. *Wallar.*

## TIL

- 'Tis not the coarser *tie* of human law  
That binds their peace, but harmony itself  
Attuning all their passions into love. *Thomson's Spring.*
- TIER**, *n. f.* [*tiere*, *tiere*, old Fr. *tyer*, Dutch.] A row; a rank.  
Fornovius, in his choler, discharged a *tier* of great ordnance amongst the thickest of them. *Knolles.*  
**TIERCE**, *n. f.* [*tiere*, *tiertier*, Fr.] A vessel holding the third part of a pipe. *Benj. Johnson.*  
Go now deny his *tiere*.  
Wit, like *tiere* claret, when't begins to pall,  
Neglected lies, and 's of no use at all;  
But in its full perfection of decay  
Turns vinegar, and comes again in play. *Dorset.*
- TYERCET**, *n. f.* [from *tiere*, Fr.] A triplet; three lines.  
**TIFF**, *n. f.* [A low word, I suppose without etymology.]  
1. Liquor; drink.  
I, whom gripping penury furrounds,  
And hunger, sure attendant upon want,  
With scanty offals, and small acid tiff,  
Wretched repast! my meagre corps sustain. *Philips.*  
2. A fit of peevishness or fullness; a pet.  
To **TIFF**, *v. n.* To be in a pet; to quarrel. A low word.  
**TYFFANY**, *n. f.* [*tyffer*, to dreis up, old Fr. *Skinner*.] Very thin silk.  
The smock of sulphur will not black a paper, and is commonly used by women to whiten *tyffanies*. *Brown.*
- TIGER**, *n. f.* [in architecture.] The shaft of a column from the atragal to the capital. *Bailey.*  
**TIGER**, *n. f.* [*tigre*, Fr. *tigris*, Latin.] A fierce beast of the leonine kind.  
When the blast of war blows in your ear,  
Then imitate the action of the *tiger*:  
Stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood. *Shakespeare, H. V.*  
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear,  
The arm'd rhinoceros, or Hyrcanian *tiger*:  
Take any shape but that, and my firm nerves  
Shall never tremble. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*  
This *tiger-footed* rage, when it shall find  
The harm of unkind'd swiftness will, too late,  
Tie leaden pounds to's heels. *Shakespeare, Coriolanus.*  
Tigris, in the medals of Trajan, is drawn like an old man, and by his side a *tiger*. *Peacocks on Drawing.*  
Has the steer,  
At whose strong chest the deadly *tiger* hangs,  
E'er plow'd for him. *Thomson's Spring.*
- TIGHT**, *adj.* [*tycht*, Dutch.]  
1. Tense; close; not loose.  
If the centre holes be not very deep, and the pikes fill them not very *tight*, the strength of the string will alter the centre holes. *Moxon's Mech. Exercise.*  
I do not like this running knot, it holds too *tight*; I may be filled all of a sudden. *Arbutnot's Hist. of F. Bull.*  
Every joint was well grooved; and the door did not move on hinges, but up and down like a fash, which kept my closet so *tight* that very little water came in. *Guliver's Travels.*  
2. Free from fluttering rags; less than neat.  
A *tight* maid ere he for wine can ask,  
Guesses his meaning and unloos the flask. *Dryden's Juv.*  
The girl was a *tight* clever wench as any. *Arbutnot.*  
O Thomas, I'll make a loving wife;  
I'll spin and card, and keep our children *tight*. *Gay.*  
Drest her again genteel and neat,  
And rather *tight* than great. *Swift.*
- TO TIGHTEN**, *v. a.* [from *tight*.] To straiten; to make close.  
**TIGHTEN**, *n. f.* [from *tighten*.] A ribband or string by which women straiten their cloaths.  
**TIGHTLY**, *adv.* [from *tight*.]  
1. Closely; not loosely.  
2. Neatly; not idly.  
Hold, sirrah, bear you these letters *tightly*;  
Sail, like my pinnace, to these golden shores. *Shakespeare.*  
Handle your pruning-knife with dexterity: *tightly*, I say, go *tightly* to your business; you have cost me much. *Dryden.*  
**TIGHTNESS**, *n. f.* [from *tight*.] Closeness; not looseness.  
The bones are inflexible, which arises from the greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose them, and the firmness and *tightness* of their union. *Woodward on Fossils.*
- TYGRESS**, *n. f.* [from *tiger*.] The female of the tiger.  
It is reported of the *tygress*, that several spots rise in her skin when she is angry. *Addison's Spect.* N. 81.  
**TIKE**, *n. f.* [*tik*, Swedish; *teke*, Dutch; *tiqas*, Fr.]  
1. The lair of dogs or sheep. See **TICK**.  
Lice and *tiqas* are bred by the sweat close kept, and somewhat arched by the hair. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 696.*  
2. It is in *Shakespeare* the name of a dog, in which sense it is used in Scotland. [from *tyke*, Runic, a little dog.]  
Avant, you curs!  
Hound or spaniel, brach or hym,  
Or hobdill *tyke*, or trundle tail. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*
- TILE**, *n. f.* [*tyge*, Saxon; *tyge*, Dutch; *tylle*, Fr. *tegula*, Italian.] Thin plates of baked clay used to cover houses.  
The roof is all *tile*, or lead, or stone. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*  
Earth turned into brick serveth for building as stone doth; and the like of *tile*. *Bacon's Physical Remains.*  
In at the window he climbs, or o'er the *tile*. *Milton.*  
Worse than all the clat'ring *tyles*, and worse. *Dryden.*  
Than thousand padders was the poet's curse.  
*Tile* pins made of oak or fir they drive into holes made in the plain *tyles*, to hang them upon their lathing. *Moxon.*
- TO TILE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To cover with tiles.  
Moss groweth chiefly upon ridges of houses *tiled* or thatched. *Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 537.*  
ed.  
Sonnets or elegies to Chloris  
Might raise a house above two stories;  
A lyric ode would flate; a catch  
Would *tile*, an epigram would thatch. *Swift's Miscel.*  
2. To cover as tiles.  
The rafters of my body, bone,  
Being still with you, the muscle, sinew and vein,  
Which *tile* this house, will come again. *Dome.*
- TYLER**, *n. f.* [*tyller*, Fr. from *tylle*.] One whose trade is to cover houses with tiles.  
A Flemish *tyler*, falling from the top of a house upon a Spaniard, killed him; the next of the blood prosecuted his death; and when he was offered pecuniary recompence, nothing would serve him but *lex talionis*: whereupon the judge said to him, he should go up to the top of the house, and then fall down upon the *tyler*. *Bacon's Apophth.*
- TYLING**, *n. f.* [from *tylle*.] The roof covered with tiles.  
They went upon the house-top, and let him down through the *tyling* with his couch before Jesus. *Luke v. 19.*
- TILL**, *n. f.* A money box.  
They break up counters, doors and *tills*,  
And leave the empty chests in view. *Swift.*
- TILL**, *prep.* [*til*, Saxon.] To the time of.  
Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,  
Unhappy *till* the last, the kind releasing knell. *Cowley.*
- TILL now**, To the present time.  
Pleasure not known *till now*. *Milton.*
- TILL then**, To that time.  
The earth *till then* was desert. *Milton.*
- TILL**, conjunction.  
1. To the time.  
Wood and rocks had ears  
To rapture, *till* the savage clamour drown'd  
Both harp and voice. *Milton.*  
The unity of place we neither find in Aristotle, Horace, or any who have written of it; *till* in our age the French poets first made it a precept of the stage. *Dryden.*  
2. To the degree that.  
Meditate so long *till* you make some act of prayer to God, or glorification of him. *Taylor.*  
Godsels, spread thy reign *till* his elders reel. *Pope.*
- TO TILL**, *v. a.* [*tylan*, Saxon; *tylen*, Dutch.] To cultivate; to husband; commonly used of the husbandry of the plow.  
This paradise I give thee, count it thine,  
To *till*, and keep, and of the fruit to eat. *Milton.*  
Send him from the garden forth, to *till*  
The ground whence he was taken. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
- TYLLABLE**, *adj.* [from *till*.] Arable; fit for the plow.  
The *tyllable* fields are so hilly, that the oxen can hardly take sure footing. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
- TYLLAGE**, *n. f.* [from *till*.] Husbandry; the act or practice of plowing or culture.  
*Tyllage* will enable the kingdom for corn for the natives, and to spare for exportation. *Bacon.*  
A sweaty reaper from his *tyllage* brought  
First-fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*  
Incite them to improve the *tyllage* of their country, to recover the bad soil, and to remedy the waste. *Milton.*  
Bid the laborious hind,  
Whose harden'd hands did long in *tyllage* toil,  
Neglect the promis'd harvest of the soil. *Dryden.*  
That there was *tyllage* Moses intimates; but whether bestowed on all, or only upon some parts of that earth, as also what sort of *tyllage* that was, is not expressed. *Woodward.*
- TYLLER**, *n. f.* [from *till*.]  
1. Husbandman; ploughman.  
They bring in sea-land partly after their nearness to the places, and partly by the good husbandry of the *tyller*. *Carew.*  
Abel was a keeper of sheep, but Cain was a *tyller* of the ground. *Gen. iv. 2.*  
The worm that gnaws the ripening fruit, sad guest!  
Canker or locust hurtful to insect  
The blade; while harks elude the *tyller's* care,  
And eminence of want distinguishes the year. *Prior.*  
2. A till; a small drawer.  
Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find  
Each *tyller* there with love epistles lin'd. *Dryden's Juv.*